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BURGESS, BARBARA N	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2157	13

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/439,130	Applicant(s) SAKAGUCHI, AKIRA	
	Examiner Barbara N Burgess	Art Unit 2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,5,7,8 and 12-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,5,7,8 and 12-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to amendments filed October 2, 2003. Claims 1, 5, and 7-8 are presented for further examination. Claims 2-4, 6, and 9-11 are cancelled at the request of the applicant. Claims 12-24 are presented for initial examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 5, 7-8, and 12-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shiota et al. (hereinafter "Shiota", 6,337,712) in view of Hunt et al. (hereinafter "Hunt", 5,764,235) and in further view of Katsurabayashi et al. (hereinafter "Kat", 5,996,002).

As per claims 1, 5, 7-8, Shiota discloses:

- Acquiring an image file name from said server (column 3, lines 29-41, column 5, lines 62-67, column 6, lines 1-30);

- Converting said image file to generate a predetermined formed compressed image data which has a file name relating to said unique image file name (column 5, lines 42-67);
- Sending said predetermined formed compressed image data to said server (column 2, lines 41-47, 65-67, column 3, lines 1-3, column 4, lines 20-30, column 5, lines 56-60, column 6, lines 8-9).

Shiota does not explicitly disclose:

- Generating an image file in response to an operator of said client terminal specifying a screen range of said client terminal, wherein the image file is generated based on image data from the specified screen range;

However, in an analogous art, Hunt discloses an operator sending image control information to the server, determining a quality-size tradeoff for the graphical image, and receiving from the server the graphical image based on the image control information from the operator (column 2, lines 34-40, column 3, lines 3-4, 6-10, 18-20, 47-52, column 5, lines 1-5, column 9, lines 40-42, column 11, lines 5-9, 31-33, 35-37, 40-42, column 12, lines 20-23, 49-51). Therefore, Hunt teaches generating an image file in response to an operator specifying a screen range, wherein the image file is generated based on image data from the specified screen range.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate generating an image file in response to an operator specifying a screen range in Shiota's method enabling only the

amount of graphical image needed to be transmitted which in turn requiring less bandwidth to be used and improving transmission time.

Shiota, in view of Hunt, does not explicitly disclose:

- Posting the file name of said predetermined formed compressed image data to the client terminals collaborating with said client terminal.

However, in an analogous art, Kat discloses sending individual data to other computers in response to a command from the specific operator who created the individual data so as to display the data on other computers as created shared data. Kat, therefore, discloses posting the file name of predetermined formed compressed image data to the client terminals collaborating with said client terminal.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to incorporate or implement posting a file name of image data to the client terminals collaborating with client terminal in Shiota's method in order to display the individual data on other computers in response to a command from the operator who created the individual data.

As per claims 12, 17, and 20, Shiota does not explicitly discloses wherein the operator specifies a screen range of said client terminal by manipulating a mouse to define a frame, wherein the frame encloses the screen range. However, in an analogous art, Hunt discloses an operator sending image control information to the server, determining a quality-size tradeoff for the graphical image, and receiving from the server the graphical image based on the image control information from the operator

(column 2, lines 34-40, column 3, lines 3-4, 6-10, 18-20, 47-52, column 5, lines 1-5, column 9, lines 40-42, column 1l, lines 5-9, 31-33, 35-37, 40-42, column 12, lines 20-23, 49-51). Therefore, Hunt teaches the operator manipulating a mouse to define a frame, wherein the frame encloses the screen range.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate the operator specifying a screen range by manipulating a mouse to define a frame in Shiota's method enabling only the amount of graphical image needed to be transmitted which in turn requiring less bandwidth to be used and improving transmission time.

As per claims 13, 18, and 21, Shiota does not explicitly disclose the operator specifying a screen range of said client terminal by selecting an application window, wherein a frame of the application window defines the screen range. However, in an analogous art, Hunt discloses an operator sending image control information to the server, determining a quality-size tradeoff for the graphical image, and receiving from the server the graphical image based on the image control information from the operator (column 2, lines 34-40, column 3, lines 3-4, 6-10, 18-20, 47-52, column 5, lines 1-5, column 9, lines 40-42, column 1l, lines 5-9, 31-33, 35-37, 40-42, column 12, lines 20-23, 49-51). Therefore, Hunt teaches the operator specifying a screen range of said client terminal by selecting an application window, wherein a frame of the application window defines the screen range.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate the operator specifying a screen range of said client terminal by selecting an application window, wherein a frame of the application window defines the screen range in Shiota's method enabling only the amount of graphical image needed to be transmitted which in turn requiring less bandwidth to be used and improving transmission time.

As per claims 14, 19, and 22, Shiota does not explicitly disclose acquiring a device context of a desktop window and generating a desktop window image corresponding to the device context of the desktop window, wherein the screen range is a portion of the desktop window. However, in an analogous art, Hunt discloses an operator sending image control information to the server, determining a quality-size tradeoff for the graphical image, and receiving from the server the graphical image based on the image control information from the operator (column 2, lines 34-40, column 3, lines 3-4, 6-10, 18-20, 47-52, column 5, lines 1-5, column 9, lines 40-42, column 1l, lines 5-9, 31-33, 35-37, 40-42, column 12, lines 20-23, 49-51). Therefore, Hunt teaches acquiring a device context of a desktop window and generating a desktop window image corresponding to the device context of the desktop window, wherein the screen range is a portion of the desktop window.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate acquiring a device context of a desktop window and generating a desktop window image corresponding to the device

context of the desktop window, wherein the screen range is a portion of the desktop window in Shiota's method enabling only the amount of graphical image needed to be transmitted which in turn requiring less bandwidth to be used and improving transmission time.

As per claims 15 and 23, Shiota does not explicitly disclose wherein the operator of said client terminal specifies the screen range during a capture mode. However, in an analogous art, Hunt discloses an operator sending image control information to the server, determining a quality-size tradeoff for the graphical image, and receiving from the server the graphical image based on the image control information from the operator (column 2, lines 34-40, column 3, lines 3-4, 6-10, 18-20, 47-52, column 5, lines 1-5, column 9, lines 40-42, column 1l, lines 5-9, 31-33, 35-37, 40-42, column 12, lines 20-23, 49-51). Therefore, Hunt teaches the operator specifying the screen range during a capture mode.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate the operator specifying the screen range during a capture mode in Shiota's method enabling only the amount of graphical image needed to be transmitted which in turn requiring less bandwidth to be used and improving transmission time.

As per claims 16 and 24, Shiota does not explicitly disclose suspending the capture mode, receiving input from the operator to activate a hidden window image and

resuming the capture mode. However, in an analogous art, Hunt discloses an operator sending image control information to the server, determining a quality-size tradeoff for the graphical image, and receiving from the server the graphical image based on the image control information from the operator (column 2, lines 34-40, column 3, lines 3-4, 6-10, 18-20, 47-52, column 5, lines 1-5, column 9, lines 40-42, column 1l, lines 5-9, 31-33, 35-37, 40-42, column 12, lines 20-23, 49-51). Therefore, Hunt teaches suspending the capture mode, receiving input from the operator to activate a hidden window image and resuming the capture mode.

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to implement or incorporate suspending the capture mode, receiving input from the operator to activate a hidden window image and resuming the capture mode in Shiota's method enabling only the amount of graphical image needed to be transmitted which in turn requiring less bandwidth to be used and improving transmission time.

Response to Arguments

The Office notes the following arguments:

(a) Shiota does not teach or suggest "generating an image file in response to an operator of said client terminal specifying a screen range of said client terminal, wherein the image file is generated based on image data from the specified screen range" as recited in amended claim 1.

(b) There is no teaching of collaboration among client terminals in the reference.

In response to:

(a)-(b) Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barbara N Burgess whose telephone number is (703) 305-3366. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00am-4:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Ettinene can be reached on (703) 308-7562. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 872-9306 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Barbara N Burgess
Examiner
Art Unit 2157

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June 26, 2003

ARIO ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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